

SENATORS PLACE DUTY ON IRON ORE

Many Democrats, Including
Both Virginians, Vote With
Republican Majority.

LIBERAL ROASTING FOR STEEL TRUST

Bailey Says Officers of Corporation Will Eventually Be Either Inmates of Penitentiary or Fugitives from Justice. Attempt to Fix Day for Vote Fails.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—After a day devoted to a discussion of this section of the tariff bill, the Senate, just before adjournment, adopted by a vote of 61 to 24 the recommendation of the Committee on Finance for a duty of 40 cents per ton on iron ore. The House had placed this article on the frontier list, and the present law levies a duty of 40 cents per ton.

In taking the vote party lines were not observed. Thirteen Democrats voted "aye" with the Republicans and twelve Republicans voted "no" with the Democrats. During the day Senator Bailey, in announcing the proposed duty of 40 cents on iron ore, said as a revenue measure, declared that such action did not affect the prosperity of the United States Steel Corporation, and that it was his belief that there was a better way to deal with that organization—an enforcement of the anti-trust law against it. He stated that he expected to see this law enforced.

eventually the officers of the Steel Corporation would either be in the penitentiary or fugitives from justice.

For the first time there was a suggestion looking for a change of day for the vote, but it came to naught because of objection from Senator Beveridge.

On the House Side.

The House to-day was again in the throes of a tactical battle, the entire day being spent in the consideration of the Philippine bill. It encountered no serious opposition, however, although Messrs. Harrison, of New York, and Underwood, of Alabama, criticized it generally. After the closing of the day's session, the further action was deferred until Monday.

Earlier in the day Mr. Clark, of Missouri, objected to immediate consideration of a bill amending the organic act of Porto Rico in accordance with the President's suggestion in his recent message, and it went over.

Speaker Cannon's policy of not appointing committees was upheld by a substantial majority, after Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee, had sought to have him directed to name the Committee on

Daniel Stands for Duty.
Mr. Burrows opened debate in the Senate with a speech in favor of the duty on iron ore as a source of revenue. He presented the present duty of 40 cents a ton, which the committee proposed to reduce to 25 cents. He said that the present duty would yield, he said, a revenue of \$332,000, which would be lost by placing iron ore on the free list as proposed by the House.

Mr. Rayner said that if the Senate should reject the amendment of the Committee on Finance, placing a duty of 25 cents a ton on iron ore, he would later move to put that article on the free list.

Mr. Smith, of Michigan, quoting from Charles Schwab, said that the latter had been told by the Ways and Means Committee of the House that to put iron ore on the free list would not reduce the price of the manufactured product.

Mr. Burrows believes his word he says.

retorted Mr. Rayner, with energy.

Mr. Daniel, Democrat, of Virginia, wanted iron ore to pay the duty of 25 cents, as he desired the revenue and as there was a great deal of iron land in his State not owned by the steel trust.

Ready With Evidence.

Mr. Tillman inquired whether anything was ever to be heard about the "illegal" absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Rayner, of the Attorney General had no information to show the illegal nature of that combination or he could furnish it to him.

Mr. Money, a minority member of the Finance Committee, introduced a statement giving the total value of the products and the total wages entered into each under each of the schedules of the bill. He said he presented the statement particularly because of its bearing on the iron schedule, of which the labor represents 20.8 per cent.

"I am convinced that this bill does not carry revenue enough," he said. "I am of the opinion that the expend-

tures of the government cannot be expected to produce the results predicted that the next supply bill, instead of carrying \$1,032,000,000, will amount to \$1,100,000,000.

"I am for revenue. I am one man for revenue for the United States and America and next for the consumer."

Declaring that he intended to support the Finance Committee on the front rank, Mr. Clegg said that he believed the increased rates proposed were necessary to produce sufficient revenue.

How to Deal With Trusts.

Differentiating sharply between taxation for needed revenues and high duties to special interests which do not need the protection, Mr. Clegg said that the latter was the question in whatever country there is a protective tariff there is built up a system of morality of its own—a system which is not the fault of the neighbor who takes his neighbor's goods, but to take them away by force of law.

Analysing the economic features involved in free iron ore as giving the United States Steel Corporation the same advantage of cheapness as it would give the independent companies, Mr. Bailey was proceeding to argue that the levying of the tariff was a matter of revenue when Mr. Rayner interrupted to ask how it happened